

SPORTS



WIN FOR SOVIET BIATHLETES

The USSR won the 4x7.5 km relay on the last day of the world biathlon championships at Ruhpolding, West Germany. The winners were Olympic champions Yuri Kashkarov, who won there the 20 km race, Alghimantas Salna, Sergei Bulygin and debutant Andrei Zenkov. They clocked 1 hr 33 min 12.7 sec. The second-placed GDR clocked 1:34:57.5 and third-placed West Germany 1:35:44.9.

The "gold" quarter of Soviet biathletes. Photo AP-TASS

WHEN 160 DAYS HAVE PASSED...

The chess world title match between Anatoly Karpov and Gari Kasparov, which lasted 160 days, has been terminated by decision of FIDE President Florencio Campomanes. He declared his decision at a press conference on February 15 in the conference hall of the Moscow Sport hotel.

He also said that a new match between them will start on September 1 this year to produce 1985-1986 world champion. The new match regulation will be worked out by a FIDE congress to be held in August in the Austrian town of Graz.

This is why, he continued even though both participants wanted to continue the match he decided it was time to stop otherwise the event could continue for an indefinite time. To day one competitor is in better shape but tomorrow things may differ. I must primarily think of the wellbeing of the two best world chess players, and chess as a world-popular sport, stressed Campomanes. Such a match should not turn into an endurance trial.

Viktor BARBER

USSR takes all

Youthful Soviet badminton players took all the titles and most of other awards at the Druzhba tournament of socialist countries ended in Moscow.

In the singles, the country's third best player Andrei Antropov from Omsk and Andrei Devydov from the town of Zhukovskiy outside Moscow.

In women's events Leningrad's Natalya Ivanova edged Li Chan Son of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 2-1, and then joined up with Tatyana Volchek to win the doubles.

Taking part were also Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Failed to catch up with winner

Oleg Bozhyev from Moscow failed to defend his world speedskating title but he struggled desperately. The bronze medalist of the 1984 Olympics won the gold in the 1,500 m and the silver in the 500 m at Hamar, Norway. Three weeks earlier he placed third in the European championship in Sweden, and now he came second overall.

His contemporary, 23-year-old Hein Vergeer of Holland, was again the top all-rounder, while 26-year-old Hilbert van der Duijn got a step down by winning the bronze.

Oleg Bozhyev in action. Photo AP-TASS



Victory in the homeland of bobsleigh

The Sarajovo Olympics and last year's European championships' bronze duet of Zinlila Ekmanis of Riga and Vladimir Alexandrov of Krasnoyarsk have won the gold medals of the European bobsleigh championship held in the Swiss town of Sankt Moritz. Here, in the homeland of bobsleigh, the Soviet athletes

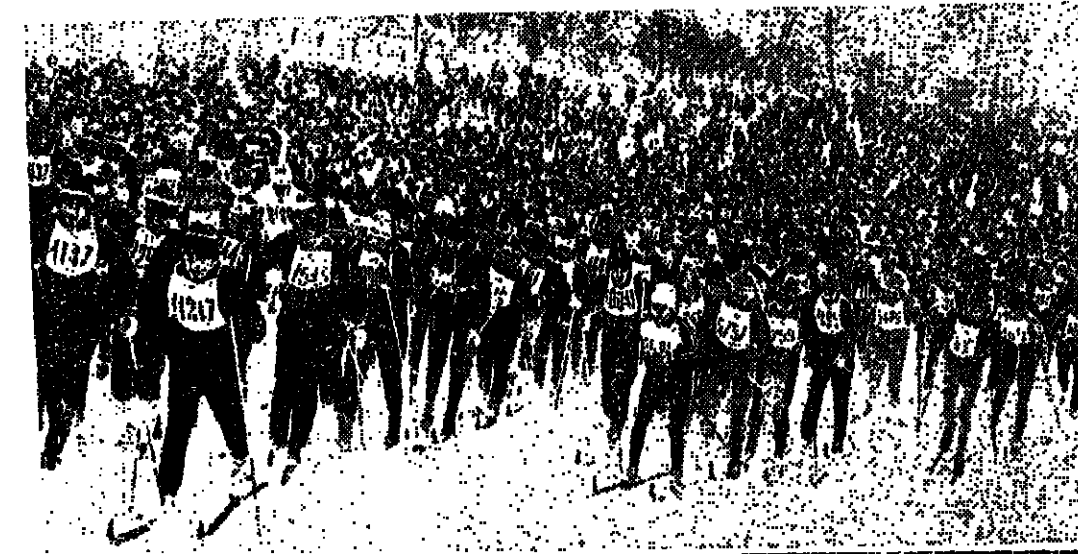
were best finishers in the first two starts and runners-up in the subsequent two. However, the total time shown by Ekmanis and Alexandrov turned out to be victorious — 4 min 30.53 sec.

Second-placed are winners of the 1984 Olympics Wolfgang Hoppe and Diemar Schauerhammer of the GDR who lagged behind the leaders by 0.13 sec. In third place are Hans Hiltbrand and Meinrad Mueller of Switzerland, 4 min 31.46 sec.

Last year's European champion Janis Kipurs of Riga, who this time appeared with the follow-citizen Maris Polkans, is in the sixth place. Another Soviet crew — Janis Skraetins of Riga and Nikolai Vinov of Moscow are in 10th place.

HOLIDAY ON SKI TRACK

A festive atmosphere reigned this past Sunday at the Planernaya sports centre outside Moscow, where the fourth "Russia Ski Track" mass race came to a finish. This popular event marked the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It opened the "Week of the Skier" in Russia, and despite a frosty and windy weather, drew over 12,000 Muscovites and Moscow Region residents. Still the bad weather affected the event and the organizers had to drop the 60 km marathon.



The event was excellently organized. The track boasted live feeding centres and technical and medical aid.

Muscovites Yelena Afanasyeva and Vladimir Venkov won the 30 km races.

Photo by Sergei Prosvakov

Winter tournament of 'summer' hockey players

The Moscow Physical Training Institute beat Borispol 2-1 in the finals of a nation's tournament of the country's six field-hockey teams.

Moscow Region Spartak played third, beating Moscow Dynamo 4-0.

Even though this winter tournament did not open any "stars", state coach of the USSR Sports Committee Vadim Pavlovich told our correspondent that the young players showed the grown nation's level. This tournament served as a good preparation for candidates to the national team which on March 27-April 1 will enter an intercontinental competition in Argentina and vie for the title in the 1988 world championship to be held in the Canadian town of Vancouver.

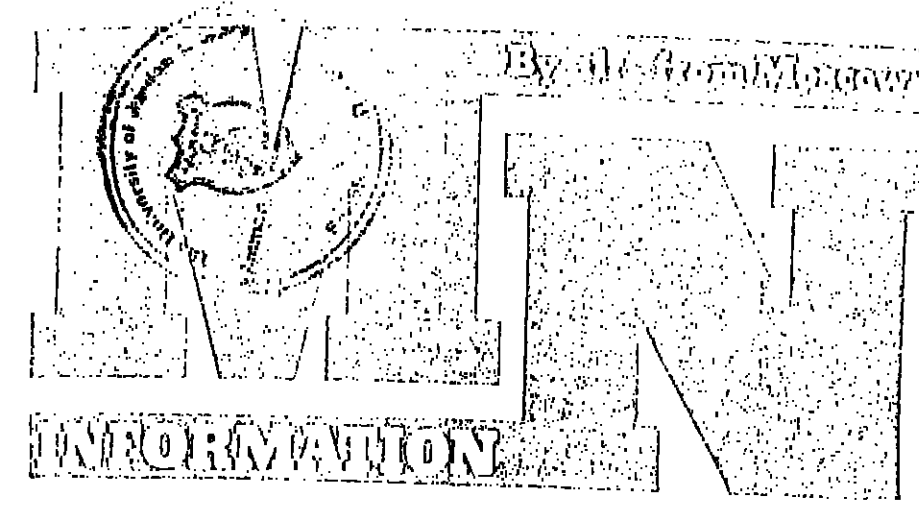
FOOTBALL NEWS

A USSR team now in Italy beat amateur club Calcio 4-0 in a town of the same name near Pisa. One goal each was scored by Stukalov and Zaynashvili while Alekshov scored two.

Moscow Dynamo, which is now touring Britain, lost 1-0 to their first friendly to Celtic Rangers.



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Konstantin Chernenko: essence of our foreign policy

lections to the Supreme Soviets of the Soviet Socialist Republics are scheduled for 24th February this year. Below are excerpts from Konstantin Chernenko's pre-election speech:

We cooperate with all the peace forces on the Earth in strengthening international security. In our time this means, in particular, co-operation with freedom-loving and independent states that were formerly colonies or semicolonies. All such states — from great India to little Benin, from the neighbouring Arab countries to the far-off republics of Central and South America — are our natural partners and colleagues when it comes to defending the rights of the peoples and the peaceful future of mankind. We cherish this friendship, we shall develop and strengthen it.

THE SOVIET STAND AT THE GENEVA TALKS

The pivot of our foreign policy today is, certainly, the struggle to end the arms race imposed by imperialism and to eliminate the threat of world nuclear war.

We are on the threshold of new talks with the United States. Both sides have declared that the talks be started in order to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space and end it on the Earth. They agreed to consider and decide the questions of space and nuclear arms in their complexity and interrelationship, which is absolutely necessary for success to be achieved. Therein lies the main meaning of the Geneva agreement.

I want to say once again with the utmost clarity what our intentions are in connection with the forthcoming talks.

First: we do not aim at achieving one-sided advantages vis-a-vis the United States and other NATO countries, or to obtain military superiority over them. We do not need this, since we do not intend to threaten them or impose our will upon them, we want to live in peace with them and to maintain normal, good relations.

Second: we want an end to, not prolongation of the arms race. This is exactly why the USSR poses the question of initial steps such as a freeze of nuclear arsenals of the sides, an end to further deployment of

missiles, etc. We consider using the talks for opposite purposes — to justify and camouflage the further build-up and deployment of mass destruction weapons — to be an immoral and vicious undertaking, a deception of peoples, and a crime before them.

Third: we want real reduction of the stockpiled armaments and the destruction, as a start, of a large part of them, and not the development of ever new weapon systems, be it space or earthly, offensive or allegedly defensive weapons. Our ultimate aim in this is the total destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere on the planet, and the complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE

The differences of the sides in their views on questions to be discussed are great today. This is obvious to all. There is no shortage of gloomy forecasts which doom the talks to failure in advance. But we do not share them.

Agreement is absolutely necessary and fully possible. It is necessary because otherwise the world will roll over faster along the inclined plane of the arms race.

(Continued on page 2)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed a programme for further development and technical retooling of the ferrous industry and raising the quality of metal products. A decision taken to this effect by the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for radical changes in the methods and technologies of production, speeding up of construction of enterprises, and considerable renovation of basic assets in this fundamental branch of the Soviet economy.

Special attention was devoted to the solution of major social problems: improvements on the working and living conditions of metal workers, reduction in the number of arduous and labour intensive operations on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation, and adoption of environmental protection measures.

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW SIGHTS

A view of the Kremlin.



TRUTH MUST COME OUT

"Significantly, the world has been living without war all these years. This should not be forgotten."

These are the opening lines in the recent two-part "Victory" film work of the Mosfilm and GDR's DEFA film studios. Directed by noted Soviet film director, Yevgeny Matveyev, the film has been shown at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry for heads and members of diplomatic missions.

Though the film is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Nazi Germany, it tells of the fight for peace on the planet, triumph of reason and kindness. Based on the novel of the same title by Alexander Chakovsky, it deals with the period between the Potsdam Conference of 1945 and the 1975 Helsinki Conference. It includes many documentary sequences and well-known political figures are also

played by actors in dramatized episodes. The film presents nearly 80 historical personages. All filming was done entirely in the places where the events occurred.

Sharing their impressions with our reporter were these heads of diplomatic missions:

GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann:

A hard-hitting film. Things discussed at the Potsdam Conference 40 years ago continue to stir mankind. It calls for reflection. We'll soon mark the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. For our country it is a red-letter day—liberation of the German people. We are proud that the film is a joint effort of Soviet and German film makers.

Guzeppi Schambri, charge d'affaires of Malta:

We unfortunately are caught up in conflict between peaceful

and military currents. The themes of the film are very timely today.

Luis Felipe Vazquez, charge d'affaires of Cuba:

I'm one of the generation who only know about the war from accounts. I think the facts presented in the film give audiences the chance to learn the truth about the war, about post-war policies of the Soviet Union and Western powers. The film is timely. In fact, it preserves peace is what matters most today.

Larisa SRODITSKAYA



British authorities are attempting to put down the miners' strike which is now in its 10th month, by using the most modern and sophisticated working methods.

Britagroprom exhibition

Leading British agro-industrial companies have mounted an exhibition, Britagroprom-85, their first in this country. It is the Kremaya-Pravaya exhibition complex in Moscow. Visitors to Britagroprom can see the latest achievements in chemical preparations for the protection of plants, bulbs, as well as agricultural and food packaging machines, etc.

(Continued on page 2)

we will be

Statement by World Peace Council

Geneva. The World Peace Council (WPC) together with millions of people throughout the world, welcomes the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and outer space weapons due to open in Geneva on March 12.

Participants in peace movements and public representatives in most countries, stresses a document issued by the WPC, are demanding that the Geneva negotiations lead to concrete results. They must prevent the arms race from spilling into outer space, for this would be very expansive, destabilizing, and lead not to the consolidation of defence but, rather, to an escalation of the threat of nuclear war.

It is necessary to stop and reverse deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and prevent this process in other parts of the world. Armaments of strategic nuclear weapons must be reduced substantially.

The World Peace Council believes that the continuation of the arms race during the negotiations would run counter to the objectives and spirit of the letter. Therefore, it calls for immediate declaration of a moratorium on outer space weapons tests — as has already been unilaterally done by the Soviet Union — the freezing of tests, the production and the deployment of nuclear weapons; the termination of medium-range missiles deployment in Europe.

Nakase: USA can use nuclear weapons

Tokyo. The Japanese Government will allow the United States to use nuclear weapons in case of a "threat to the future" of Japan, Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakase, recently declared in parliament. He was answering questions by deputies on the possibility of American warships using nuclear weapons in the course of joint military activities with Japanese armed forces. Nakase said that Japan will give "every possible military assistance" to warships of the American Seventh Fleet. This statement by the Japanese Premier acquired a sinister tinge in the light of US attempts to deploy first-strike nuclear weapons in the Far East. Ships of the Seventh Fleet armed with Tomahawks cruise missiles are based in Japanese ports. This makes Japan a nuclear missile springboard for the Pentagon.

AAPSO opposes 'star wars'

Cairo. The threat of a nuclear war, spread to outer space, known as "star wars" prompts all peace forces seek complete banning of nuclear weapons and inspire them to a struggle for complete and general disarmament.

This is mentioned in a statement by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). It notes that ever since the US administration developed a programme for the militarization of outer space many governmental and mass organizations came out with an initiative aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear war. In this connection the AAPSO welcomes the initiative of the heads of state of India, Sweden, Greece, Tanzania, Mexico and Argentina, which emphasizes the right of all peoples to live in peace and contains an appeal to freeze the production,



This is quite below my maximum!

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

tests and deployment of nuclear weapons on the Earth and in outer space. The statement stresses that only the Soviet Union responded positively to this New Delhi declaration.

MISSILES FOR MOLESWORTH

London. The British Ministry of Defence has begun formulating a detailed plan for the deployment of a new batch of cruise missiles at Molesworth (Cambridgeshire) military base. Conservative deputy, John Major, told parliament that the plan, specifically called for the construction of a strategic highway to link the Molesworth facility with a US air base at Alconbury. It is there that American transport planes will deliver a new batch of Tomahawks in 1988. They will later be shipped to Molesworth. Preliminary estimates put the cost of this project at 1,500,000 pounds sterling.

Konstantin Chernenko: essence of our foreign policy

(Continued from page 1)

race and the threat of war will grow. Agreement is fully possible because for this there is only the need to respect the rights and legitimate security interests of both sides, and not to strive towards upsetting the existing balance of forces.

We call upon US leaders to approach the forthcoming talks seriously and honestly. We urge them to discard the senseless hopes of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and conducting talks with us "from the position of strength".

FORTY YEARS AFTER VICTORY

The 40th year after the Victory in World War II impels all of us to take a look once again at what we experienced during the war years, at what happened after it, and at the prospects opening up before the world today.

The countries of the coalition, which defeated fascism, belonged to different social systems. But they became allies. Their leaders were able jointly to lay down the foundations of the post-war set-up. These foundations are embodied in the documents of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam. Their main meaning is topical today as well: to translate man's supreme aspiration — durable peace — into reality. The way to this was also indicated — to preserve the unity of goal and action which made it possible to defeat nazism and free peoples from Hitlerian captivity.

It may be argued: this happened only because there was war, because Hitlerism was realized as universal danger. True, but in our time, too, mankind, all peoples have a common mortal enemy — the threat of a world nuclear catastrophe.

LEADERS SHOULD DISPLAY UNDERSTANDING. Recall the events of the past decade. The leaders of

states in East and West, despite the serious contradictions dividing them, were able to display the necessary resolve and understanding of the exigencies of the time. They made major strides in the direction of durable peace. The firm fibre of mutually-beneficial cooperation began to take shape, long-term principles of peaceful relations were worked out through joint efforts.

We find these principles in the document which affirmed the foundations of relations between the USSR and the USA and in the agreement between them on the prevention of nuclear war. They found reflection in the treaties between socialist countries and the FRG, which formalized the post-war realities in Europe. Finally, they received collective confirmation and development in the Final Act of the European Conference in Helsinki.

Today, history poses the question of mankind's future even more sharply. There is an even more imperative need for courage and fearlessness on the part of state leaders.

I have already had occasion to mention the great importance of a binding agreement between the powers possessing nuclear weapons on the observance of definite norms in relations preventing an outbreak of nuclear war. The proposal remains valid.

It seems also that the leaders of the USSR and the USA, marking the 40th anniversary of the end of the most horrible and devastating of all wars, could jointly reaffirm, in a form able to the sides, the substance and spirit of the main commitments assumed by the combatants both at the end of the war and in the agreements of the 1970s. They could declare that they intend to continue acting in the spirit of these commitments in their foreign policies. This would, of course, promote the strengthening of mutual confidence and the general improvement of the situation in the world. I am sure: this joint act would receive the support of all peace-loving states and all nations.

(For the full text of the speech see Supplement to "Moscow News" No. 9.)

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The Politbureau approved measures suggested by the USSR Council of Ministers to improve the production, quality and range of footwear for 1988-90 as part of a Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Services and the Production of Consumer Goods.

The Politbureau also discussed a plan for a long-term construction of underground railway lines in major cities. Special conditions of transport to the population were examined with due account taken of the development and character of the cities. Metro lines are planned and thousands of funds allocated for the purpose.

The Politbureau heard and approved the results of discussion held by Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, and Andrej Repaski, who was on an official visit to the Soviet Union between February 11 and 14. A number of other international issues were also touched upon.

The Pinochet regime in Chile is toughening the campaign of terror and reprisals against democratic and progressive forces in the country. Mass round-ups have increased in scale in workers' districts. More and more leaders and activists of opposition political parties, trade unions and women and student organizations are being arrested. The dictator needs the broad campaign of reprisals in an attempt to prevent the people's discontent from exploding and to stay in power at any cost.

FACTS AND EVENTS

More than one hundred different public, trade union, religious and youth organizations in the United States of America have already declared about their desire to take part in the demonstrations of protest against the militarist, anti-popular policies of the Reagan administration. They will be held on April 20 in Washington and San Francisco under the slogan, "For peace, jobs and justice".

Under pressure from progressive public, the Supreme Court in Düsseldorf after lengthy procrastinations has started legal proceedings against the former SS leader, Ernst Thälmann. The leader of the Communist Party of Germany was brutally murdered in August 1944 in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

A central command post has been set up at the US Air Force base in Misawa, North Japan, to direct operations in the North-Western Pacific in conditions of so-called "total war" involving the use of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

A special commission has been set up at the US State Department to monitor UNESCO reforms. The State Department regards the commission as an instrument of pressure on UNESCO and member-countries of this UN specialized organization.

THE RADIO SPY

Colombo. The powerful radio station Voice of America, being built in Sri Lanka, is a good cover for the US secret communications centre and electronic eavesdropping post of the US naval force in the Indian Ocean, writes the magazine "Forum", published here.

The VOA will become the most efficient station overseas, the magazine notes. Several of its transmitters will be installed under the ground and fitted out with the Eilat system, making it possible to engage in radio spying in the entire South Asian region and the Indian Ocean. Through the satellite system the obtained information will be transmitted directly to the Pentagon.

PEOPLE

Murray Hayden, 58-year-old American, became the third person in the world with transplanted artificial heart. The operation was performed by surgeon, William Devore, in the clinic of Louisville, Kentucky. Two previous operations of this kind were also performed by this surgeon.



UNESCO will fulfil its programmes

Paris. The extraordinary session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), held here, discussed the consequences of the US withdrawal from UNESCO.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow, Director-General of UNESCO, stressed that despite the temporary financial difficulties, the organization would take all measures to fulfil the outlined programmes. Yu. Khilchevsky, USSR permanent representative at UNESCO, pointed out that the Soviet Union was ready in the obtaining situation to discuss the allocation of voluntary additional payments to the UNESCO budget. France, Mexico and a number of other states declared their intention to make additional payments to the budget of that organization.

ASEAN changes policy?

Jakarta. An Indonesian newspaper, "Merdeka", called upon the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) "to return to the principles proclaimed in the Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur declarations, renounce adventurism which remains the purity of its ideals and aims".

ASEAN has somewhat departed of late from the original trends of cooperation in economic and cultural spheres, outlined by these documents, replacing them

with political cooperation, stresses the newspaper.

Having proclaimed the need for the creation of peace, freedom and prosperity in South-East Asia, ASEAN is pursuing in reality a policy of confrontation, whipping up tension and destabilization, making the "Kampuchean question" a cornerstone of its policy, writes "Merdeka". ASEAN, the newspaper went on to say, has turned into a US instrument for pursuing a policy directed against Vietnam.

Science and technology

OCCUPATION FOR FUTURE ROBOTS

Production of automation and robots throughout the world is growing annually by 30-40 per cent. Although robotics as a branch has existed on its own for only two decades, today very close attention is being devoted to it in many countries.

Thus, at the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences alone, nearly twenty projects are expected to be solved by 1988. They envisage the creation of industrial robots which can perform such operations as welding, painting, transportation in difficult conditions, etc.

The robots will replace people in such occupations where speed and precision can only come from robots.

NEW USE FOR POPYRUS

It has been noticed long ago that no other plants can grow near the groves of papyrus. Kenyan scientists from the University of Nairobi decided to make use of this property of papyrus. They are looking for safe methods to control the "green plague" — the lakes and rivers being overgrown with undesirable species of weeds.

In the experiments a papyrus assimilated nutrients dissolved in water faster than other plants, leaving its rivals underfed. So a papyrus gradually forces out weeds growing nearby.

It is believed that along with other measures papyrus may become an effective means of clearing rivers and lakes from weeds.

PHOTOS BY TELEPHONE

A small-size equipment to transmit photographs by com-

munication lines, developed by the Japanese Nikon company, makes it possible to transmit black-and-white as well as colour photos; 13x18 photographs, its negative or a slide can be transmitted. This sharply reduces the time of preparing the photo for transmission. The new for only two decades, today very close attention is being devoted to it in many countries.

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NATURAL FILTER

Chestnuts are ideal filters of the city air. The leaves of a 10-metre-high tree absorb and neutralize car exhaust gases contained in more than 100 cu m of contaminated air. These conclusions were made by the staff members of the Stockholm polytechnic institute after staging a series of experiments in the streets of the Swedish capital.

OF INTEREST

Paradoxes of history

"As to the rest, Carthage must be destroyed." This is how Cato the Elder concluded every speech in the Senate of Rome: in 146 B.C. 50,000 Roman legions destroyed the capital of the powerful state, and the ruins were sprinkled with salt as a token that nothing should revive in that place. This is how the Punic Wars between Ancient Rome and Carthage ended, in which the outstanding military leader, Hannibal, became a legend.

In our place, Carthage is a place of recreation and tourism, one of the suburbs of the Tunisian capital. Not long ago the Mayor of Carthage visited Rome and suggested that a symbolic agreement be signed, which would officially put an end to Punic Wars.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

VILE CAMPAIGN ON EVE OF DIALOGUE

Analysing the political atmosphere which has emerged on the eve of the Soviet-American talks on outer space and nuclear weapons, Vitaliy Kozlov writes in PRAVDA: With the negotiations still ahead, Washington has launched a powerful political propaganda machine charged with the task of essentially disqualifying the "Geneva hypothesis", and to make people shun the idea of a possible failure of the talks. It is hardly accidental that on the eve of the negotiations the United States is attempting to instill into people the idea that the Soviet Union "is not to be trusted". This was exactly the aim of the nation fabricated in the White House to the effect that the USSR was violating its commitments in arms control. The American fabrication pursues two aims. In the first place it was designed to distract attention from the continuing escalation of US militaristic programmes as has been graphically borne out by a new huge military budget being pushed through the American Congress. In the second place, the White House seeks to make people think that the Soviet Union is "violating its commitments" under previously agreed treaties, and, consequently, it does not make any sense to engage in constructive talks with it at Geneva.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES

Talks in Washington between King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz on the one hand, and H. Keagan, George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger (US Secretary of Defense) on the other hand, showed serious differences regarding approaches to settlement of the Middle East problem, writes G. Musuliyev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The King sought from the US administration a "qualitatively new approach", a revision of the current US policy, insisted that a genuinely fair settlement was impossible without meeting fully the legitimate interests and rights of the Arab people of Palestine. As for Washington, it continued to persistently cling to the principle of separate deals, proving that the notorious Camp David accords and the so-called Reagan plan, known to have been rejected by the Arab states, must underline the normalization of the situation. At the talks the USA first of all took into consideration the interests of its "strategic ally", Israel, for whom Washington is trying to pick up a partner among the Arab countries to conclude a new separate deal.

TOMAHAWKS ARE STRATEGIC WEAPONS

The first batch of American nuclear Tomahawks has already been deployed in Italy and targeted at, writes IZVESTIYA's Rome correspondent, N. Puklin. It is no secret whom they are aimed at. From time to time Italian newspapers and magazines publish maps with a thick semicircle tracing the outline of the western and southern areas of the European part of the USSR. This is the operation range of the nuclear missiles, while its centre is the Sicilian town of Comiso, near which an American Tomahawk base has been built. To the USSR these missiles are strategic weapons. Their continued deployment would sharply complicate the situation in Europe. This is why the Soviet Union stands for a European force of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The Italian public supports the peaceful Soviet initiatives, the newspaper points out.

WHO DID THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH?

A Peking newspaper, "Renmin Ribao" has reported a visit by a delegation of the All-China Federation of Women to Afghanistan counter-revolutionary camps near the Pakistani city of Peshawar. The Chinese newspaper indicated that during its tour the delegation "expressed sympathies with and support for the just struggle of the Afghan people". Commenting on this statement, TASS political observer, M. Yakovlev, poses a number of questions:

Who are the people concerned? he asks. The Afghan people who in the April 1978 Revolution toppled the hated despotic regime? The Afghan workers, peasants and intellectuals who have firmly embarked on the road towards a new society expressed with these people then there was no need to go to Pakistan. Consequently the "sympathy and support" were expressed to feudals and their henchmen, to the tribal chiefs, the entrepreneur bourgeoisie and other elements whom the April Revolution has denied privileged positions and who, having found shelter and refuge in Pakistan, hate the present social system in Afghanistan. The support was expressed for the units of armed gangsters operating from their bases in Pakistan, Iran, and China. To them went the sympathies. They are armed with American and Chinese weapons, perpetrate crimes and acts of vandalism against the Afghan people who are tirelessly reconstructing their country.

Simple solution

Many sophisticated inventions have been made because of the need to ward off increased car thefts, but none of them compares with a most unexpected solution found by a mechanic — a garage owner in Paris. He has designed a system which dispenses with the use of electric locks or alarm bells. He offers his clients a "steering wheel" which can be detached and placed in an attaché case or even in a plastic bag. All a motorist has to do is to throw away a special key on the steering column. It is simply reliable and in good use.

Jules Verne couldn't imagine this

Joy Killinger, an American, who crossed the Atlantic all alone in a balloon in September, 1984, is preparing for a new non-stop travel. His time-round-the-globe, as the daring adventurer declared, "sufficient experience of prolonged flights in a balloon has already begun to accumulate, and, therefore, it is high time to do what even Jules Verne could not imagine: a non-stop light round the world". According to preliminary calculations the light will take about two weeks.

YOUNG TALENTS OF VESNYANKA

An unusual studio of animated cartoons, called Vesnyanka, where cameramen, sound technicians, artists and scenery painters are children of between six and twelve has been functioning for ten years in Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukraine.

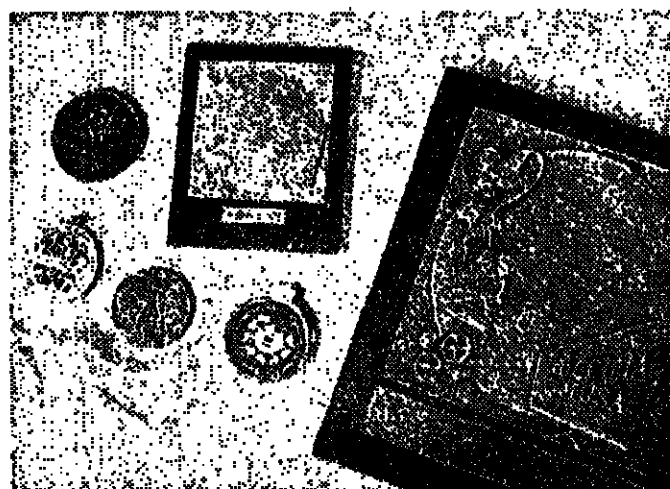
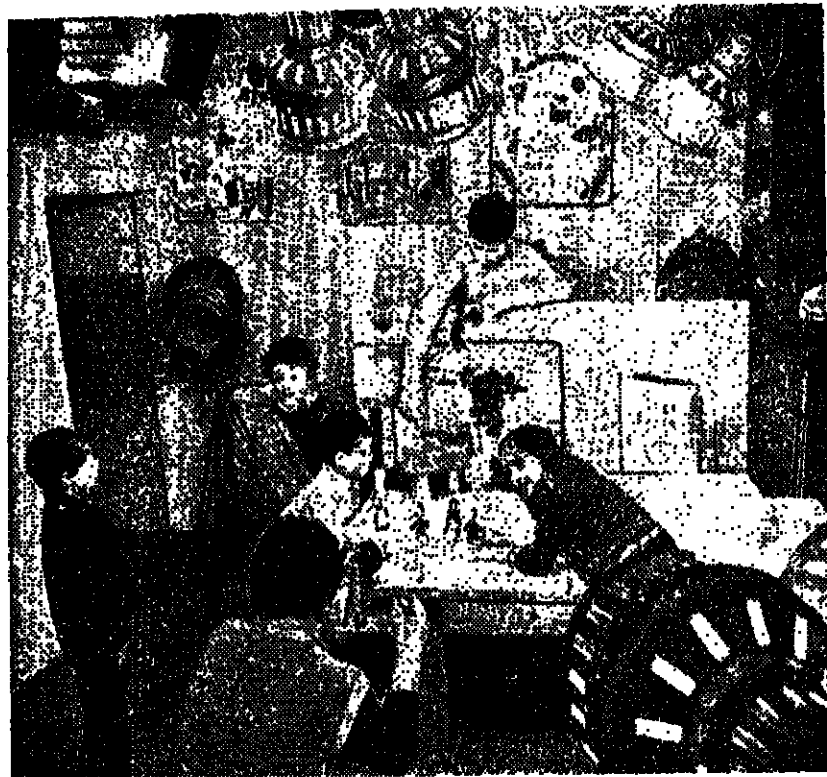
"All children are gifted." These words were adopted as a motto for studio by its leaders, M. Mais and K. Eimerlitz, thus making it free for any interested child to join. The only thing that is obligatory for its members is diligence and respect for common work. The experimental three-year programme of the studio members presupposes the study of the history of cinema, directing, photography, fundamentals of dramatic art, drawing, plasticity and rhythm.

A doll, familiar to any child in the cradle, helped turn an abstract work into a favourite game. The children did modelling, appliqué work, made collages from chance materials and autumn leaves, invented fairy tales. They learned to think independently and work collectively. Thus, the first creative groups consisting of 6-8 children appeared at the Vesnyanka. They embraced children with the same interests irrespective of age.

Each group independently worked out scripts. The chil-

● An instant and the dolls will come to life.

● The awards of the Vesnyanka studio.



drawn began to reveal their individual capabilities: some liked directing, others saw to the sound track.

In ten years Vesnyanka has developed into a solid, creative studio. Its films "May There Always Be Sunshine", "If It and And Were Pots and Pans", "Cowboy and his Favourite Horse" were awarded many prizes at republican and all-Union competitions. Animated cartoons "Trumpeter" and "Pierrot" won the Grand-Prix in Paris, while the film "Matilda, Cactus and Soap-Bubbles" was awarded gold medal at the Tenth Muse Festival in Paris.

Round the Soviet Union

● PART OF KLIMOVSKY DISTRICT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED A NATURE RESERVE. It is known as a large-scale nesting ground for birds entered in the Red Data Book of the USSR. The preserve, extending over 20 thousand hectares, bans hunting, cattle grazing, transport, etc., to facilitate higher reproduction rates for birds. Over nesting periods all economic activity around is limited.

● A CENSUS OF BEAVERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN EUROPEAN USSR. The number of this valuable fur animal stands at 250 thousand. In the 1970s there were only 300 such animals there, and the beaver was regarded as endangered species. The nationwide state programme for beaver protection and acclimatization saved the animal from extinction.

INCUBATOR ON THERMAL SPRINGS

Ideal conditions for the maturing of sea and the growth of salmon fry have been created at the shops of Malokurumskaya thermal spring in 42 ponds, in which water is warmed up with subsea hot and the fry grow quicker than in rivers. This has reduced by a per cent the sea incubation period. The productivity of sea basins is 100,000 valuable fry a year.

Geothermal fish breeding is part of the USSR's comprehensive programme, which is carried out in Kamchatka, a peninsula on the Pacific coast of the USSR. A fish-breeding station with a capacity of several million salmon fry is to be set up at the Paratun hot springs in the next few years.

'BALTIKA' IS WAITING FOR GUESTS

The task of the "Baltika" turbo-electric ship is to bring to the Soviet Union participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The Baltic Sea Shipping Company has drawn up the ship's schedule. It will carry festival delegations from Britain, France, and other countries.

The ship's amateur art company is now rehearsing a concert programme "Welcome to Moscow Festival", in which songs, games and culinary experts will participate.

'I HAVE LEFT BEHIND MANY FRIENDS IN ANGOLA'

Following is an account on Angola by Viktor Agadzhanyan, a fifth-year student of the Asia and Africa Institute of Moscow University, who recently returned to the USSR from the People's Republic of Angola, where he underwent practical attachment course. He worked as a Portuguese language interpreter for Soviet physicians at a hospital in Namib.

The wounded were brought quite often. In the beginning it was as a result of new UNITA raids, or a mine explosion. Surgeons immediately started operations. There were difficulties with drugs, mainly with their delivery. Tension is always felt in

the country. But the Angolans, despite the grave situation are optimistic, they have such an amazing belief in the future.

At the hospital and in the city I felt the kind-hearted attitude of Angolans towards Soviet specialists. We too were pleased to work among Angolan colleagues. There was a lot of work to do: operations, duties preventive check-ups, sometimes operations at night. I recall an incident: it was 3 a.m., all were asleep when suddenly a car sounded a horn near the house where we lived. It was a first-aid ambulance from the hospital. The driver explained that urgent help was needed as a

pregnant woman was dying. Everyone went to the hospital though it was not necessary. The operation lasted four hours. We were happy to save the life of the woman and, of course, the life of the little Angolan.

I have left behind many friends in Angola: X-ray technician Eduardo, surgeon's assistant Benjamin, laboratory assistant Maurício, nurses Anna and Laura and many others. They are nice people and many of them wished to come to the Soviet Union for studies.

Vitaly SAVILOV

Science and technology

FANTASY OR REALITY: ICE AS A CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL?

Murmansk physicist A. N. Krasnoporov, who has been studying ordinary ice for many years, discusses the possibility of using it as a construction material.

As my studies progress I become more and more convinced

that this is a wonderful construction material. First of all, it is suitable for the construction of solid marine foundations from which drilling of oil and gas wells can be carried out.

A modern drilling platform contains between twenty and twenty-five tonnes of steel. Delivery of its elements to drilling sites and assembly work are highly expensive. An ice foundation is estimated to be at least ten to fifteen times cheaper.

Construction ice is not a mere slab of ice. It can be used, for example, in making a floating island which can easily accommodate a whole settlement. This island can have a compact nuclear power station with sufficient energy to freeze more ice, to heat up water in a swimming pool, and to create a "green belt" in a conservatory. It can be towed to a group of drilling itself, and, if need be, moved to another place.

BY NEW PROCESS

A test batch of valuable oil from sea-buckthorn, gathered in alpine forests has been produced in the experimental shop of the Tajik SSR State Committee of forestry in Ordzhonikidzeabad.

The oil was produced via a process designed by scientists at Tajik University. This is the so-called "zero-impact" method during which the oil does not undergo any changes.

OF INTEREST

Four-year-old author

Nobody wondered at the appearance of eight-year-old Lyosha Filatov in form 4 "B" at School No. 132 in the city of Khar'kov (the Ukraine). He did not attend the first form at all, and in the second he was so much ahead of his classmates that by the end of the second term Lyosha's teachers advised his parents (engineers by profession) to let the boy use for his studies textbooks meant for the third form. In May he got excellent marks for all his tests and immediately jumped to the fourth form. His teachers believe that the next academic year will see him behind a desk in form six.

Both Lyosha's teachers and his parents do not tend to describe him as a "wonder child". Yet, by all standards, the boy is rather talented. At two he mastered the alphabet, and at three he could read and write. Soon he showed his parents the first story he had written. Lyosha is successful at literature and English and solves complex mathematical problems designed by his teacher, A. P. Odintsova. He is trying to take up graphics, and photography. He makes figurines out of plasticine and clay.

VIEWPOINT

Elections to Soviets

Alexander GUBER

On Sunday, February 24, elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies will be held. Suffrage in our country is enjoyed today by 180-odd million citizens — people who have reached 18 years, regardless of sex, nationality, attitude to religion, social standing, income and educational level. They will have to elect over two million deputies, the finest representatives of all strata of the population.

By tradition one candidate, nominated by a work collective, i.e., by people who know him or her well through joint work, stands for one seat. All candidates represent a single bloc of Communists and non-Party people, more than a half of the candidates not being Party members. The fact that one seat is contested by one candidate does not at all mean that there is no selection. It does exist and is by no means formal. It is exercised at the nominating stage, i.e., when work collectives and other public organizations decide on whom they would like to see as their representative in the Soviets.

The elections were preceded by meetings of candidates with their electors. Much was frankly said at these meetings about what had been done, about shortcomings which must be eliminated, and about plans for the future. Wishes expressed by voters to their candidates become mandates, the fulfilment of which the future deputies will have to concern themselves after the elections. These are not hollow promises. Traditional for many countries and which can be forgotten the day after elections, in the USSR a deputy, being elected, does not become a legislator who is independent of his electors. He will have periodically to report back to them, specifically, on how their mandates are being fulfilled.

A deputy who fails to live up to the expectation of those who elected him may be recalled before his term ends. The Union and Republican laws on this, now in force, were promulgated in 1959. Nine thousand deputies have been recalled since then. Nine thousand per many millions is not a big percentage, but what is important is the principle: this creates an additional guarantee that the elector's desire will be honoured during the entire term of the deputy's mandate.

The active and interested involvement of practically the entire adult population, both in the election campaign and in the voting itself, is hardly surprising. People know that the word said by the deputy today will become a deed tomorrow — that is the crux of the matter.

What mandates have the candidates who will stand for the election tomorrow received? Various. From purely local (building a new school, or shop, opening an additional trolleybus route or children's playground) to those dealing with the key issues of the country's home and foreign policy. Probably all candidates without exception received the mandate to contribute to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation, acceleration of USSR's social and economic development, and the strengthening of its defence capabilities.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BREAKTHROUGH IN SOCIAL POLICY

All efforts to speed up economic development are ultimately aimed at earmarking more funds for social needs and raising the population's standard of living as quickly as possible. Actually, this is the aim of the country's economic development plans. To back up this thesis, the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE adduces the following facts and figures: as compared with 1940, the real income of factory and office workers (in terms of one worker) increased by 180 per cent in 1970 and those of collective farmers by 370 per cent. Allowances and benefits paid from the social consumption funds increased 11-fold per head of population — from 24 to 263 roubles. The commissioning of total (usable) floor space increased more than four times. The percentage of people with higher or secondary (complete and incomplete) education increased from 12.3 in 1939 to 65.3 in 1970. Moreover, the number of specialists with a higher education per 1,000 of population increased fivefold.

Today, too, the problems of social policy are in the focus of the state's attention. In 1985, the population's real incomes will grow by 3.3 per cent, which is considerably higher than the average during the preceding four years. The centralized increase of teachers' salaries and wages of several categories of farm workers will continue. It is envisaged to increase the benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and to raise the minimum old-age pensions of collective farmers, as well as pensions for injury and office workers who retired more than 10 years ago.

Devoted attention to problems of social change in the countryside has resulted in visible breakthroughs so far as bridging the gap between the living standards of the rural and urban populations are concerned. During the four years of the five-year development plan more than ten million people improved their housing conditions in the countryside. The real incomes of collective farmers and state farm workers continue to rise annually. An important social result of all these favourable changes is the fact that the drift of the rural population to cities has begun to decline in recent years.

NEW APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE

A comprehensive programme for 1985-1990 meant to improve disease prevention and the health of the population was embarked upon this January, writes First Deputy Minister of Public Health of the USSR, Prof. Oleg Shchepin in TRUD. The programme's goal is to build up the health of Soviet people and extend their active life. It contains over 2,000 different practical measures relating to all aspects of health care.

The idea of disease prevention has gained scope for quite a long time but today it has gained scope and found practical implementation. This is in fact a fundamentally new stage in health care which requires a different economic approach.

The task is to create conditions for man — right from birth till the end of his life — which can prevent untimely biological wear and tear, chronic diseases and early death.

The programme, says Oleg Shchepin, is made up of targets to be reached in the context of the whole nation and in the context of individual republics, regions, and institutions. Conditions of work are to be improved for 25 to 30 million workers. As a result of the implementation of the programme by individual ministries and departments there will be a drop of 6 to 20 per cent, depending on specifics of the industries in the incidence of diseases that cause temporary loss of ability to work.

The programme also includes prevention measures for cardiovascular, oncological, neuritis and mental, endocrine, pulmonary and other diseases. It is expected, in particular, that fighting arterial hypertension alone could result in the coming decade in a 15 to 20 per cent drop in deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases among population aged 35 to 74 years and in cutting down by 10-15 per cent of the general death rate in the same age group and in extending life expectancy from 3 to 5 years.

SOLAR ENERGY — POWER SOURCE FOR TOMORROW
In the Kysylkum Desert, a 300 MW solar power station is now being built far from the Tyumenayun point on the Amudaryk. Central Asian scientists have carried out all the feasibility studies of the project, which is being studied by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In what way does this station differ from a similar one in the Crimea? The newspaper reminds its readers that the Crimean station is only a 5 MW facility intended to streamline solar power technology. Whereas the Kysylkum station, in addition to its purely economic purpose, is to tackle one more task — using solar energy more efficiently.

The sun doesn't shine all day round. Therefore, solar energy is used in combination with conventional sources — specifically natural gas — with the sun being responsible for only one-third of the installed power.

However, such a combination is expected to save 100 thousand tonnes of fuel equivalent a year and prevent dozens of thousands of tonnes of pollutants from being emitted into the air. The cost of such station is quite comparable with that of hydro and nuclear stations and only slightly more than the cost of heat-and-power stations.

The Crimean station uses only solar energy and will be provided with heat accumulators capable of powering turbines for as long as 10 to 14 hours in continuous cloudy weather. In Central Asia, where solar power is backed up by natural gas, the costly accumulators will not be necessary.

CAN LASER BOOST CROP YIELDS?

Lasers, very probably, will help in the future to double or triple the yields of agricultural crops and to boost viability of all living nature. This is the opinion of Soviet researcher, Prof. Viktor Iryushin, head of the biophysics and biochemistry department of Kazan State University. The University's researchers write MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS, have devised a method of stimulating plants by means of laser. Instruments and systems made at the experimental laboratory of the University include a laser growth gauge and a "bioregulator". The use of lasers in agriculture has yielded exciting results and today the researchers are confident that the technique ensures higher crop yields.

For a number of years now biophysicists, mechanists and designers in Kazakhstan have been producing laser plants capable of processing 30 to 50 tonnes of grain per hour. Doses of crop lands in the republic are being studied, and the technology of laser technology is being tested on a large scale. Currently, laser technology is being tested on farms in many regions of the Russian Federation, Byelorussia and Estonia.

Places to visit

THE DOSTOYEVSKY HOUSE IN STARAYA RUSSA

There is a two-storey wooden house on the east bank of a river in Staraya Russa.

It was from this house that Fyodor Dostoyevsky used to receive letters from his wife while he was undergoing treatment in Germany. Each letter was delayed for several days. The Dostoyevskys did not know that the family had been subject to secret surveillance on orders by the Novgorod Governor-General issued on August 17, 1874.

Dostoyevsky's study in the house looks so modest, more of a modest cell than a room. There the writer spent most of his days, received his friends and spent the night. There is small Turkish settle which served as a bed. In front of a simple desk is a hard chair as old as the rest of the furniture in the study. Dostoyevsky wrote at night; there are two big candles on the desk. He liked strong tea, drinking several glasses behind the desk. He himself brought the tea from the kitchen where there was a samovar and a tea set.

Dostoyevsky liked silence and quiet. That is why he always regarded strangers with attention. People felt uneasy under his quiet inquiring eyes. This is the man we see in his portrait — a thinking, distrustful, lonely, gloomy-looking person. A man who through all his life believed life to be so good and considered that it was necessary to make others believe just that.

Yelena SKVORTSOVA

Photos by Ivan Alexandrov



● The eight windows of Dostoyevsky's house look into Pustelsky Lane.
● Dostoyevsky's study.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VALENTIN GALT

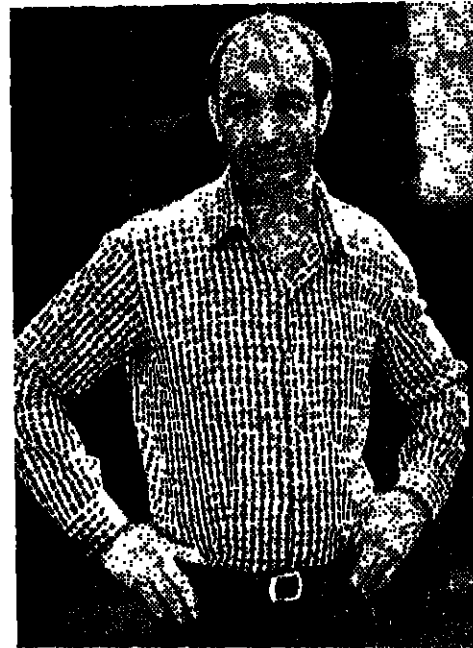
The question frequently discussed in interviews with actors is whether there exists a "special line" in modern theatre performance. In most cases everyone agrees that, in the absolute sense of this word, actors specializing in love, tragic or comic parts have long ceased to exist but all the same there are some bounds within which different actors may perform. However, Valentin Galt, one of the leading theatre and film actors, flatly rejects these "permissible" bounds in his creative work. He plays everything — comic and tragic parts and is good at character ones. Let's take some of them: Salin ("The Lower Depths" by Gorky), Almazov ("The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais), Othello ("Othello" by Shakespeare) and Louis ("The Servitude of Hypocrites" by Bulgakov) and so on. In each of these roles Galt is amazingly recognizable, as if the roles had been written specially for him. Galt believes that one must play himself, hence the need to understand his stage characters through his own world, through getting to know oneself better.

Today Valentin Galt is the leading actor at Sovremennik, one of Moscow's popular theatres. Of late he has participated in all the premieres of this theatre. Let's take some of them: Vershinin in "The Three Sisters" by Chekhov; town governor in the immortal comedy "The Inspector-General" by Gogol; George in the play "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by the American playwright Albee.

But Galt had to pass a long and difficult road to come, finally, to "his own" theatre. Completing the studio-school at the Moscow Art Theatre he worked with different theatre companies in the city — the Moscow Art Theatre and the Drama Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya, Lenin Komsomol and Satire theatres, until he found his "home". He has been with Sovremennik since 1968.

It must be said that these "years of wanderings" were quite fruitful for the actor. By luck he met such experienced theatre actors as Yuri Zavadsky and Andrei Goncharov, Valentin Pluchek and Anatoly Efros.

Coming to Goncharov, says Galt, I felt I was a lot which the director had to find and lick into shape like Dad Carlo did to Pinocchio. With



Goncharov I learned to put into practice what I was taught at the studio...

Galt's meeting with a like-minded director, Anatoly Efros, proved highly important. Efros helped me peep deeper into myself as an actor, says Galt. Many years later, when Galt had long been with Sovremennik, and Efros — with the Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya, the director invited the actor to play the title part in "Othello". Besides, Galt played in two TV films by Efros — "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare and "Tanya" by Arbuzov.

These different styles, forms and creative approaches enriched the professional actor, made his art more refined, flexible and profound. All this aroused great interest of the audiences in his creative work and the desire of theatres, cinema and TV directors to work with him.

An actor exists only for people to see themselves in him, says Valentin Galt. For this he has to be an artist, an individual, which gives him the right to talk with the audiences through his profession. To speak to them one must have this right. It is obtained with great difficulty and suffering, through his ideas, views. Each time an actor must give part of himself serving other people so that they would believe him and share his excitement and concerns.

Natalya KUROVA

To the heirs of glory

A new Mosfilm production, "Heritage", devoted to 40 years of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War has been premiered at the Oktayev cinema. The film is based on the play of the same title by Anatoly Sofronov, noted Soviet playwright, Editor-in-Chief of "Ogonyok" magazine. The play has been successfully produced on the stage in Moscow, Postov-on-Don, Gorky and other cities. Now one can see a film version of the play which deals with continuity of generations of people.

It portrays today's events but its characters remind one of those who heroically fought in the war, says Sofronov. The film is about the spiritual wealth inherited by younger people from their fathers and grandfathers, their allegiance to lofty ideals. As a war veteran I hold especially dear themes on the war and memories of my comrades-in-arms. The best of their traits have been summed up in the film's main character, a retired General Nedoskin, a man of lofty morals and genuine courage.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. German and Austrian classical music is on the repertoire of the Rheinland-Pfalz State Philharmonic Society's Symphony Orchestra now touring the USSR for the first time. Playing in the Grand Hall of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society, the West German musicians performed pieces by Beethoven, Weber and Mahler. From here they will proceed to Riga, Vilnius, and Moscow.

The Central Artists Club at 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow has opened an exhibition of paintings and graphic sheets by young Ukrainian artists. Each of the eight masters has his own highly individual approach to tradition. Their works represent reflections on the modern world and link various times. They also tell about our contemporaries and problems agitating their minds today. All these artists are looking for new ways of expression and subjects, and sincerity is what they all have in common.



• Sergei Odaluk. "Remembrance".
• Vladimir Budnikov. "A House in Dzhalari".



SOVIET DRAMA AT VOLKSTHEATRE

Every fourth Soviet play running in the GDR is first produced by the Volkstheater Company of Rostock. Soon they will premiere in the GDR A. Misherin's "Eggs for France". The company is also planning to stage V. Konev's play, "The Third Floor", based on Vasil Bykov's story of the same title, and chief director of Moscow's Malaya Bronnaya Theatre, Yevgeny Lazarev, has been invited to take up its production. The Rostock and Mos-

cow companies have been touring fruitful contacts for a number of years now. During the current festival of Soviet Drama, the drama, opera and troupe will show more plays by Soviet authors on their repertoire. Many have been running since for years. Especially V. Slukshin's "As They Are in the Morning", and A. Nov's "Operating on the

Herbert von Karajan invites a Georgian singer

Pasha Burchuladze, a young Georgian singer, has accepted the proposal by Herbert von Karajan, the well-known conductor from West Germany, to take part, together with a group of West German singers, in the recording of Mozart's opera, "Don

Juan". Burchuladze will play the role of the Commendatore. He is a soloist at the theatre in Tbilisi. He is known after winning a medal at the 1982 Tbilisi International Competition in Music.

ANOTHER PLAY BY YUGOSLAV CLASSIC AT MOSFILM THEATRE

The cinema actors' theatre-studio Mosfilm in Moscow premiered its production of the satirical play by the Yugoslav playwright, Branislav Nusic, "Long Live Ladies!" The play, written

early this century, is a satirical comedy of manners, of whom are engaged in their own egotism, betraying their own nature and their poverty at every step.



• A scene from the play. Photo by Mikhail

WHAT'S ON!

February 23-25

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 23 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Tosca" (opera). Guest performances by the Prague National Theatre (Czechoslovakia). 25 — Svetlana, "The Bartered Bride" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemtovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 23 — Zhubanova, "Moscow Is Behind Us" (opera). 24 (mat) — Schedrin, "The Hampered Horse" (ballet); 24 (eve) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 23 — Poltman, "Let the Guller Play". 24 (mat) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinochio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in our Backyard" (one-act ballets performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemtovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre); 24 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 25 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

The Inheritance (Moscow, USSR). About Indian culture between war and peace. Younger generation. Cinema "Novostar". Tseretse Kuznetsov. The Elci (Moscow, USSR). A day in the life of a family in the region of the Caspian. "Form" (Leningrad). Sukharovskaya. Leningrad khronika.

EXHIBITIONS

Friendship House (Leningrad). "Liberation of Leningrad" — an exhibition of works by Moscow artists, showing the war and the city's liberation. "Liberation of Leningrad" — an exhibition of works by Moscow artists, showing the war and the city's liberation. State Literary Museum (Leningrad). "Potrova" — an exhibition of works by the artist Potrova. Features part of the exhibition.

BUSINESS

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

Hans Nordstrom, Vice-President of the Swedish Pulp and Paper Association, has highly commended cooperation with the USSR. He noted that cooperation between Swedish firms and Soviet enterprises is based on mutual benefit. It was therefore safe to say that this cooperation had good prospects and met the interests of both countries, the representative of the Swedish business community emphasized.

Britagroprom exhibition

(Continued from page 1) This exhibition is an indication of the importance the British Government and the country's companies attach to trade with the USSR. This considerably increased in 1984, said Mrs Peggy Fenner, MP, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. According to our figures, she continued, the total value of trade rose by more than 400 million pounds and reached 1,589 million. Our bilateral trade deficit was reduced by more than half. We welcome all these developments as a healthy sign for the future.

British companies have taken note of the importance of food and land improvement programmes and believe that they can contribute towards development in these areas. Among the thirty companies taking part are many business partners of long standing. One of these is Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Agrochemistry has been the most active area of cooperation, says Mr Harvey Greyst, Agrochemicals Manager for Eastern Europe. The pride of place on the Shell agrochemical stand goes to a new insecticide, "fastac", currently undergoing extensive tests in the Soviet Union on cotton and a range of other crops. Among the outstanding qualities of this insecticide are its exceptionally low dose rate — it is normally used at only 5-15 grammes per hectare — and its safety to bees and other beneficial creatures in the soil and in waterways as well.

The firm A. C. Bamlett Ltd. is demonstrating a sowing machine which also applies fertilizer to unploughed soil. The low degree of soil breaking preserves in it considerable moisture, which is very important for many areas where grain is grown in the Soviet Union, says Malcolm Phillips, the firm's Export and Area Sales Manager. We first started contacts with Soviet specialists at the Selkhoztekhnika exhibition held in May 1984. Today, we are testing our system for sowing seeds in unploughed soil.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

Advantageous trade relations

The ENI state concern of Italy ranks one of the first in trade with the USSR among firms and organizations of West European countries. Its goods turnover with Soviet partners amounted to about 2,300 million dollars.

ENI buys in large quantities energy fuels, ammonia and other goods, supplying in exchange various industrial equipment. The concern has signed a major agreement on the purchases of Soviet natural gas right up to December 31, 2008. A consortium has been set up for the first time with another well-known Italian company, Montedison, to work out proposals concerning large-scale chemical projects in the USSR.

This was revealed by Francesco Russo, head of the Moscow office of Montedison. He referred as especially promising to cooperation on a compensation basis in the sphere of agro-industrial complex and automation of research. Of great practical interest are joint projects in public health.

SOVIET BOOKS ON SALE

A new demonstration hall of the Soviet book trading association, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, has opened in the centre of the Indian capital, New Delhi. On display at its permanent exposition are social and political literature, belles-lettres, books for children, textbooks, dictionaries and art albums.

The popularity of Soviet books has been growing in India with each passing year. At present more than 20 Indian firms maintain business relations with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. Apart from books, they circulate periodicals, postage stamps and gramophone records. Soviet literature gets to India not only in English, but also in Hindi, Urdu and other languages of the country. This makes it accessible to the broadest circles of readers.

SWIMMING

Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 23 and 24 — USSR winter championship. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (both days).

Together with the Soviet swimmers a large group of foreign sportsmen will take part in the championship.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 24 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. To mark the Day of the Soviet Army and Navy tradition prizes will be contested on Sunday.

WEATHER

February 23-25

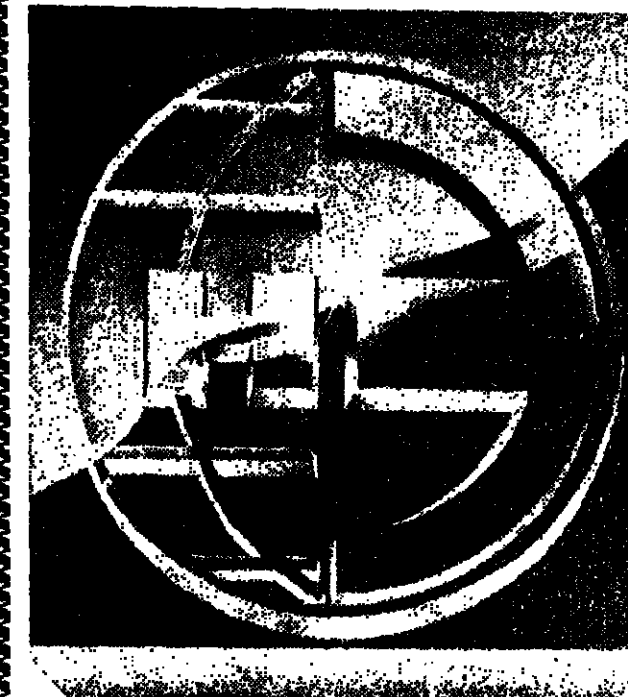
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with snow and blizzards. Night temperatures of 15°, 20°C (to -28°C in places) and 9°, 14°C during the day. NE gusty wind, 8-10 mps. On February 24-25, no snow is expected.

State Bank of the USSR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR FEBRUARY 1985		French franc	
Currency	Quotations in roubles	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100
Canadian dollar	100 67.54	Indian rupee	100 37.40
English pound sterling	100 98.44	Italian lire	100 6.99
Finnish markka	100 13.14	Japanese yen	100 1.44
		Spanish peseta	1,000 1.44
		Swedish krona	100 1.44
		US dollar	100 1.44

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Small Sports Arena (Luzhni). 23 — Moscow Dynamo vs Leningrad Army Club. 1 p.m.
Moscow Spartak vs Kiev Sokol. 6 p.m.



Specialized Firms

Incorporated in V/O NOVOEXPORT:

NOVOPROM Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production waste from paper, textiles, synthetic and chemical fibre, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical, petrochemical and oil-refining, plastic and polymer resin processes, rubber-containing and other kinds of reproducible materials and industrial waste.

NOVOBALT Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household uses, gardening tools and implements goods for angling and camping, pleasure and sports rowboats, canoeboard boats, model-making and do-it-yourself kits.

KOVRY Firm — exports and imports of carpets and like articles.

SADKO Firm — exports and imports of handicraft articles, artistic porcelain ware, bijouterie and antiques.

V/O NOVOEXPORT
2, ul. Teleshova
103006 Moscow, USSR.

Telex 299-88-88
290-26-04
299-29-52
299-62-93

NOVOEXPORT



The USSR and the FRG are expanding mutually beneficial cooperation in trade, economy, science and technology envisaged in current bilateral agreements.

Picture shows a glimpse of the servicing centre in Hamburg of the Fiat firm, Deutsche Leds, a dealer in Soviet-made cars in the FRG.

FOR VISITORS FROM HUNGARY

The agreement on tourist relations between the USSR and Hungary, signed in 1980, has been signed in Moscow by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism and the Ministry of Internal Trade (State Administration on Tourism of the Hungarian People's Republic). The agreement provides for further exchanges in tourism, extension of tourist routes and for wider use of all types of transport. A major programme has been elaborated for tourists from Hungary in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. It includes dozens of routes over the sites of major battles, visits to memorial complexes and museums and meetings with war veterans and Soviet public.

Intourist news

The agreement was signed by P. Abramov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and Z. Juhász, Chairman of the National Council for Foreign Tourism of the HPR.